Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-16 (Cancelled)

17. (NEW) A method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during the exposure phase of the movie film, or is deflected from a first imaging plane to at least one second imaging plane, or to a light trap.

18. (NEW) The method of claim 17, wherein the duty ratio of the deflection of the imaging beam path onto the imaging planes or into the light traps is varied.

19. (NEW) The method of claim 18, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected on a pulse-width-modulated basis onto the imaging planes or into the light traps.

20. (NEW) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected as a viewfinder beam path of the movie camera onto an imaging plane, which can be viewed through an eyepiece, or into a first light trap.

21. (NEW) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected as a video beam path of the movie camera to a video output mirror device with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into a second light trap.

22. (NEW) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path with an image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, and into a video beam path with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals from the movie camera.

23. (NEW) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film.

24. (NEW) The method of claim 17, wherein the viewfinder beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film from the image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece to the first light trap.

25. (NEW) The method of claim 17, wherein the video beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film from the video output mirror device to the second light trap.

26. (NEW) An apparatus for carrying out a method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during the exposure phase of the movie film, or is deflected from a first imaging plane to at least one second imaging plane, or to a light trap, comprising at least one DMD-chip which is arranged in the imaging beam path of the movie camera and has a large number of micromirrors which are arranged in the form of a raster, can be pivoted under electronic control, and deflect the incident beam path to a first or a second imaging plane, or into a light trap.

27. (NEW) The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the micromirrors of a first DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path to imaging optics in a viewfinder beam path or into a beam path of a first light trap.

28. (NEW) The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path into a video beam path with an optoelectronic transducer for compression of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of a second light trap.

29. (NEW) The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the imaging beam path is split via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, in that the micromirrors of the first DMD chip, which is arranged in the viewfinder beam path, reflect the imaging beam path to the imaging optics in the viewfinder beam path with an image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, or into the beam path of the first light trap, and in that the micromirrors of the second DMD chip deflect the imaging beam path to the video beam path by means of an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into the beam path of the second light trap.

30. (NEW) The apparatus of claim 26, further comprising a beam splitter which is arranged between a first DMD chip and the viewfinder eyepiece, and splits the imaging beam path into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, and in that the micromirrors of the first DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path alternately to the beam splitter or into a beam path of a first light trap.

31. (NEW) The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip deflect the video beam path to an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of a second light trap.

32. (NEW) The apparatus of claims 26, wherein the first and/or the second DMD chip is connected via a driver circuit to a control circuit for the movie camera.